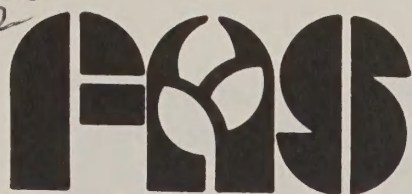


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STA/STA REPORT

United States
Department of
Agriculture
Foreign
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Washington, D.C. 20250
WR 45-82

WEEKLY ROUNDUP OF WORLD PRODUCTION AND TRADE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10--The Foreign Agricultural Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture today reported the following recent developments in world agriculture and trade:

GRAIN AND FEED

In ARGENTINA, the two-tier currency exchange rate system has converged; as of November 1, the single rate was set at 39,000 pesos per dollar. The peso is continuing to devalue at a rate of 200 pesos per dollar per day and Argentine wheat exports are expected to become fully competitive with the United States by the end of the year. Argentine new crop wheat will be available in December, at which time the exchange rate should be at about 51,000-52,000 pesos per dollar--or the level needed to make Argentine wheat fully competitive in export markets. Grain sales activity increased after the currency convergence, although it is still below seasonal norms. Any reduction in the current 25 percent export tax could bring grain sales activity to more normal rates sooner. However, there is no indication that the taxes will be reduced in the near future. Given the recent devaluations and expected further devaluations, the Argentines are not expected to have difficulty moving out old crop corn and sorghum before the new crop becomes available in March.

The EUROPEAN COMMUNITY Commission decided not to extend intervention buying beyond Oct. 31, 1982. Although internal market prices for wheat are now near the reference (support) price, prices are expected to fall 4-5 percent with the closing of intervention stocks. This should channel more wheat into feed without a direct subsidy. The Commission had been considering a direct subsidy program to move additional wheat into feed, but most member countries oppose the program, favoring larger exports instead. Export authorizations for wheat during the past three weeks jumped by 1.4 million tons and are now 47 percent ahead of last year, when exports reached a record level. Most of the new authorizations could be destined for the USSR.

In CANADA, West Coast longshoremen returned to work November 4, following emergency legislation passed to end the two-week-old work stoppage. The legislation imposes a two-year settlement on the longshoremen if they fail to reach a contract on their own by November 8. The 14-day walkout may have reduced total monthly grain export movement by 400,000 tons. It also will take a few weeks to get the export pipeline operating efficiently again. However, if the Canadians do not any have further setbacks, such as poor weather or an early closing of the St. Lawrence Seaway, the decreased export movement could be made up later in the season.

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LYNN KRAWCZYK, Editor, Tel. (202) 382-9442. Additional copies may be obtained from FAS Information Services Staff, 5918-South, Washington, D.C. 20250. Tel. (202) 447-7937.

THAILAND's rice production in 1982 is expected to total about 17.25 million tons (rough basis), according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Bangkok. This is 1.5 million tons below the record high level produced in 1981. The anticipated decrease is primarily due to an early season drought in the northeastern region where glutinous rice is grown. Yields were lower and acreage reduced. Most of the principal rice producing areas received normal to above normal rainfall from late August through October. The 1982 main or wet season crop (harvested November-January) is expected to total 15 million tons, while the off-season crop (harvested in spring 1983) is forecast at 2.25 million tons. Both are down from last year's crops.

Despite the anticipated production decline, Thai rice exports are expected to reach a record 3.6 million tons during 1982 out of an exportable surplus of about 4 million tons. Exports in calendar 1983 are not expected to exceed the lower end of a 3.2 million-3.5 million-ton range unless prices strengthen considerably.

In INDIA, prolonged dry spells and the early withdrawal of the monsoon have damaged rice and coarse grain yields, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in New Delhi. Total coarse grain production is expected to decline 8 percent from last year's 29.2 million tons. Sorghum production is expected to decline 8 percent from last year's 6.5 million tons. Corn and millet production are forecast to be down 9 and 5 percent, respectively.

Rice production (rough basis) is expected to total 67.6 million tons, a decline of 17 percent from last year's record crop of 81.1 million tons. The late start and/or early withdrawal of the monsoon severely damaged the rice crop in the states of West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

As a result of the deteriorating crops, there will be additional pressure on India to import more than the 2.5 million tons of wheat already purchased in the 1982/83 July-June year. The poor production situation could mean large distributions from government-held grain stocks. Any additional wheat purchases will probably be made for delivery in the latter quarter of 1982/83, when current government stocks have been worked down.

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United States
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EXPORT PERIOD EXTENDED FOR GUARANTEED U.S. AGRICULTURAL SALES TO PORTUGAL

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3--The Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) under its Export Credit Guarantee Program (GSM-102) today extended the export period under the \$425 million guarantee line authorized for sales of U.S. agricultural commodities to Portugal, according to Glenn D. Whiteman, acting general sales manager for the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural Service.

The export period has been extended from Sept. 30, 1982 through Dec. 31, 1982.

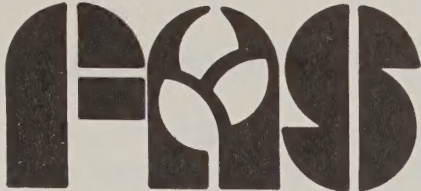
The following balances are currently available to U.S. exporters under this line: approximately \$26.2 million for oilseed sales (cotton, soybean, or sunflower); approximately \$96.6 million for feed grain sales (barley, corn, sorghum, and oats); and approximately \$5 million for wheat sales.

In order to be eligible for up to three-year coverage, all sales must be registered with CCC by Sept. 30, 1982.

U.S. exporters must submit an application along with a guarantee fee to CCC before export is completed.

The guarantee rates include a charge to provide for a per annum interest rate coverage of up to 8 percent on the guaranteed value. Exporters may apply for a guaranteed value up to a maximum of 98 percent of the port value.

Based on semiannual repayments of principal, plus accrued interest, the fee rate is 15.6 cents per \$100 for six months; 23.4 cents per \$100 for one year; 39.3 cents per \$100 for two years; and 56.5 cents per \$100 for three years.



REPORT

United States
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CCC GUARANTEES TO THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC AMENDED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 --The Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) today approved a change of \$3.5 million in guarantees from sales of U.S. protein meals to sales of wheat to the Dominican Republic under the Export Credit Guarantee Program (GSM-102), according to Glenn D. Whiteman, general sales manager for the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural Service.

This transfer will increase the amount of guarantees authorized for sales of wheat from \$15 million to \$18.5 million and will decrease the amount of guarantees for protein meals (cottonseed, soybean, linseed, and sunflowerseed) from \$10.7 million to \$7.2 million.

To be eligible for up to three-year coverage, U.S. exporters must submit their application along with a guarantee fee to CCC before export is completed. Exports must be completed by Sept. 30, 1982.

The guarantee rates include a charge to provide for a per annum interest rate coverage of up to 8 percent on the guaranteed value. Exporters may apply for a guaranteed value up to a maximum of 98 percent of the port value.

Based on semiannual repayments of principal, plus accrued interest, the fee rate is 15.6 cents per \$100 for six months; 23.4 cents per \$100 for one year; 39.3 cents per \$100 for two years; and 56.5 cents per \$100 for three years.

Based on equal annual repayments of principal, plus accrued interest, the fee rate is 32.9 cents per \$100 for one year; 50.1 cents per \$100 for two years; and 69.2 cents per \$100 for three years.

For further information, call Lorraine Potts (202) 447-3224.

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OILSEEDS AND PRODUCTS

Sharp increases in production and exports of MALAYSIAN palm oil and palm kernel oil are being forecast by the U.S. agricultural attache in Kuala Lumpur. According to the attache, Malaysia is looking for ways to induce other governments to buy palm oil and is considering the possibility of barter arrangements, including one with Pakistan. A Malaysian delegation reportedly visited India and announced exports of up to 440,000 tons of palm oil to India this year. In the past 3 years, palm oil and palm olein have made up roughly 30 percent of total Indian vegetable oil imports, which are expected to reach about 1.35 million tons in the 1982/83 marketing year.

With palm oil currently selling at record discounts to soybean oil on world markets, the Malaysian delegation is said to be making significant efforts to increase palm oil exports to India and to sustain them on a long-term basis. This could have a serious impact on the U.S. soybean industry, as India is the world's largest importer of soybean oil. In addition, the Malaysian delegation also went to Sudan, Nigeria, Kenya and Egypt, and announced that these countries are expected to buy about 425,000 tons of processed and semi-processed palm oil.

Fish meal and oil production and exports in PERU and CHILE are up substantially this year. Peruvian fish meal exports exceeded 432,000 tons through September, more than 50 percent above the same period in 1981, and the estimate of Chilean meal exports is also up by 100,000 tons. Chilean fish oil exports in 1982--at 90,000 tons--are forecast to set a record and then increase again to 100,000 tons in calendar 1983. Peru has re-entered the fish oil export market after an absence of two years, with calendar 1982 exports forecast at 70,000 tons. Because of relatively small stocks carried into the 1983 season and expected lower fish oil production, Peruvian fish oil exports are expected to decline in 1983. Calendar 1982 soybean oil imports by Peru have been reduced to 60,000 tons because of the increased availability of fish oil. Some recovery in Peruvian soybean oil imports to about 70,000 tons is anticipated for 1983.

The UNITED STATES is expected to supply all of TAIWAN's 1982 soybean imports, estimated at 1.16 million tons--a 4-percent increase from a year earlier. Soybean oil and soybean meal production are estimated at 160,000 tons and 747,000 tons, respectively. Taiwan's oil mills are expanding crush to keep pace with growing soybean oil demand--estimated to increase 2.5 percent from 1981. Soybean meal consumption is down slightly from the previous year in response to strong competition from imports of favorably priced fish, meat and bone meals. This situation is leading oil mills to urge Taiwan authorities to permit exports of soybean meal as a means of keeping ending stock levels from rising sharply.

Consumption figures in 1982 are as follows in tons:

Soybean oil	160,000
Soybean meal	728,000
Soybean food-use	195,000

-more-

In response to lower prices resulting from the large world soybean crop, growth is expected to continue in 1983, with soybean imports forecast at 1.2 million tons. In turn, this is expected to further stimulate consumption of soybean oil and make soybean meal more competitive with other protein meals. However, Taiwan's consumption of oil and meal is not expected to keep pace with production. Therefore, some soybean oil and meal could be exported in 1983 to avoid stock buildups.

DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

In the NETHERLANDS, 1982 milk production is forecast at 12.67 million tons, about 4 percent above 1981, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in The Hague. Favorable pasture conditions, a larger dairy herd and increasing productivity contributed to the increase. With sufficient supplies of good quality roughage, early 1983 production also is likely to be up.

Limited prospects to export cheese and dry milk have curtailed production. The additional milk is being diverted to butter production, which is expected to expand from 183,000 tons to 218,000 tons in 1982. Much of the increased butter production is likely to result in higher intervention stocks.

COTTON AND FIBERS

In light of oversupplies and reduced prices, CHINA has urged to closure of some manmade fiber plants to avoid exceeding original production targets. Domestic manmade fiber production has increased rapidly in recent years, and totaled 527,000 tons in 1981. Reports indicate consumer goods are more readily available and producers can no longer aim at high production targets without regard for market needs.

TOBACCO

KOREA is reducing 1982 imports of leaf tobacco because of high stock levels of both foreign and domestic leaf. Imports are expected to reach only 2,505 tons, compared with 12,617 tons in 1981. The Office of the Monopoly is encouraging the use of domestically produced flue-cured tobacco in order to reduce import requirements. Domestic burley consumption in 1982 is expected to fall 16 percent because of the increased use of domestic flue-cured in cigarette blends.

The Office of Monopoly's policy has had a negative impact on U.S. leaf exports to Korea. During January-September 1982, the United States exported only 485 tons of leaf to Korea, compared with 4,411 tons for the same period in 1981.

Korean exports of leaf in 1982 are expected to fall to 27,220 tons, down 28 percent from the 1981 level of 37,868 tons. Reduced export demand during the latter part of 1982 is the chief reason for the decline.

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In FRANCE, the tax on cigarettes was increased Oct. 19, 1982, by 25 centimes (US\$.036) per franc, or fraction thereof, of the retail price. For example, if the price of a pack of cigarettes is 3.80 FF, the tax will raise it to 4.80 FF (US\$.69). The new tax is intended to help balance France's social security budget.

INDONESIA is expected to import 7,000 tons of U.S. tobacco leaf in 1982, compared with 2,500 tons in 1981, because of the extremely poor quality of the 1981 Indonesian tobacco crop. During January-September 1982, the United States exported 5,177 tons, valued at \$32.1 million, compared with 2,317 tons, valued at \$13.3 million in 1981. Imports in 1982 included 1,369 tons of flue-cured and 3,502 tons of burley. The quality of the 1982 Indonesian tobacco crop is reportedly good, and as a result, U.S. exports to Indonesia are projected to decline in 1983 to 5,000 tons.

SUGAR

WORLD centrifugal sugar production (raw value) in 1982/83 is estimated at 98.5 million tons, down 1.5 million from the revised 1981/82 level of 100 million. Of the total world production in 1982/83, sugar from cane is expected to account for 62.6 million tons (63.6 percent) and sugar from beets 35.8 million. Low world sugar prices resulted in a reduced beet area but slightly more sugarcane area is expected to be harvested. Cane sugar output, however, is expected to decline because of reduced sugar content.

Sugar production in the European Community (EC), which accounts for nearly 15 percent of the total, is estimated at 14.3 million tons, down nearly 10 percent from the 15.8 million produced in 1981/82. But area harvested is estimated to be 9 percent lower.

Outside the EC, Spain is expected to produce 6 percent more sugar in 1982/83 from a 4-percent larger beet area and a higher sugar yield. Poland seeded nearly 5 percent more area, but adverse weather delayed seeding and drought affected 75 percent of the area. As a result, Polish beet production declined 12 percent, but higher sugar content resulted in only a 6-percent smaller centrifugal sugar output.

The 1982/83 Soviet crop potential is significantly above the disastrous 1981/82 crop of 60.6 million tons of beets and 6.4 million tons of sugar. Beet production is estimated at 80 million tons, up 32 percent, but adverse weather and continued problems with transportation and management are expected to result in only 14 percent more raw sugar produced than last year.

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Sugar production in Brazil and Cuba, Latin America's two major producing countries, accounts for over 60 percent of the region's total. Brazil is expected to regain its position as the world's largest sugar producer by producing a record 9.4 million tons of raw sugar from 100 million tons of cane. Harvested area is expected to increase 11 percent. In Cuba, problems with availability of fertilizers and herbicides are expected to reduce sugar production from the officially reported 1981/82 output of 8.21 million tons to an estimated 7.9 million.

Sugar output in four of the six largest producing countries in Asia (India, Philippines, Thailand and Pakistan) is expected to decline in 1982/83. In China and Indonesia, increases of 7 to 9 percent are anticipated due to expanding cane area and, in Indonesia, higher sugar content. India, the world's largest sugar producer in 1981/82, is expected to produce 9.7 million tons (including 743,000 tons of khandsari) as higher prices led to a 20-percent increase in cane area and production. For 1982/83, favorable prices are expected to maintain cane area near last year's level, but lower sugar recovery rates will reduce output to 8.4 million tons. Damage by typhoons and higher input costs are expected to reduce sugar production in the Philippines to 2.45 million tons, compared to 2.5 million last year. In Thailand, liquidity problems caused by lower world prices have brought about lower fertilizer use and less attention to cultural practices. When combined with less favorable growing conditions, raw sugar output is expected to drop 25 percent from the record production of 1981/82 to 2.1 million tons, but will still be the third largest crop on record.

Record sugar production of 3.6 million tons is estimated for Australia from fewer hectares harvested as higher cane yields more than offset smaller area.

South Africa's sugar production in 1982/83 is also expected to be a record 2.3 million tons, up 5.6 percent over the 1981/82 level and nearly 35 percent over the drought-reduced 1980/81 output. Area harvested is expected to be over 4 percent larger and sugar content is reported to be higher due to generally favorable weather. Data are as follows in 1,000 tons:

Region	1981/82		1982/83	
	Beet	Cane	Beet	Cane
North America	3,129	5,314	2,651	5,325
South America	189	13,326	274	14,366
Central America	0	1,623	0	1,666
Caribbean	0	9,993	0	9,682
European Community	15,849	0	14,302	0
Other West Europe	2,199	17	2,286	15
East Europe	5,791	0	5,771	0
USSR	6,400	0	7,300	0
North Africa	335	1,032	369	1,045
Other Africa	0	5,680	0	5,901
Middle East	1,479	250	1,591	300
Asia	1,231	22,073	1,270	20,254
Oceania	0	4,071	0	4,090
Total, by type	36,602	63,379	35,814	62,644
Total centrifugal sugar	99,981		98,458	
	-more-			

FRUITS AND NUTS

TURKEY, the world's largest supplier of dried apricots and figs, is expected to produce a record volume of both commodities during the 1982 season. Output of dried apricots is currently forecast at 20,000 tons, more than three times the 1981 volume. Dried fig production is forecast at 63,550 tons, up 6 percent from the 1981 level. The sharp increase reflects ideal growing conditions, new plantations entering the bearing stage and higher producer prices.

In GREECE, ideal growing conditions during the 1982 season are responsible for an upturn in currant and dried fig production--currently estimated at 72,600 tons (up 19 percent) and 18,200 tons (up 9 percent), respectively.

JAPAN announced a fresh orange global import quota on October 19 of 13,000 tons for the second half of its 1982 fiscal year (October 1982-March 1983). This brings the total allocations for the year to the 77,000 tons provided for under the existing U.S./Japan agricultural trade agreement.

FINLAND has announced that the opening date for apple imports this season will be Nov. 27, 1982, and for pears, November 5. Last season, the United States exported \$3.5 million of these two fruits, virtually all of which was apples.

RECENT FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULARS

Export Markets for U.S. Grain and Feed Commodities, FG 33-82
U.S. Meat and Dairy Imports for August and September 1982, FDL-MT 10-82
Horticultural Products Review, FHORT 5-82

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Selected International Prices

Item	:	November 9, 1982	:	Change from	:	A year
	:		:	previous week	:	ago
		\$ per MT	\$ per bu.	\$ per MT		\$ per MT
ROTTERDAM PRICES 1/						
Wheat						
Canadian No. 1 CWRS-13.5%.		N.Q.	--	--		N.Q.
U.S. No. 2 DNS/NS: 14%....		178.00	4.84	+3.25		197.00
U.S. No. 2 DHW/HW: 13.5%..		N.Q.	--	--		212.00
U.S. No. 2 S.R.W.....		152.00	4.14	+6.00		190.00
U.S. No. 3 H.A.D.....		176.00	4.79	+3.00		197.00
Canadian No. 1 A: Durum...		193.00	5.25	+2.00		N.Q.
Feed grains:						
U.S. No. 3 Yellow Corn....		116.00	2.95	+9.50		126.50
U.S. No. 2 Sorghum 2/.....		N.Q.	--	--		136.00
Feed Barley 3/.....		N.Q.	--	--		147.50
Soybeans:						
U.S. No. 2 Yellow.....		229.00	6.23	+8.00		261.25
Brazil 47/48% SoyaPellets 4/		218.00	--	+8.00		N.Q.
U.S. 44% Soybean Meal.....		209.00	--	+6.00		231.50
U.S. FARM PRICES 5/						
Wheat.....		126.40	3.44	N.Q.		137.42
Barley.....		61.55	1.34	N.Q.		90.42
Corn.....		86.61	2.20	N.Q.		94.09
Sorghum.....		83.77	3.80 6/	N.Q.		87.74
Broilers 7/.....		900.36	--	+22		905.87
EC IMPORT LEVIES						
Wheat 8/.....		91.35	2.49	-10.56		79.40
Barley.....		103.07	2.24	-.73		83.50
Corn.....		94.88	2.41	-9.58		107.10
Sorghum.....		90.41	2.30	-9.40		93.85
Broilers 9/.....		291.00	--	-2.00		254.00
EC INTERVENTION PRICES 10/						
Common wheat(feed quality)		170.58	4.64	-1.17		188.73
Bread wheat.....		188.36	5.13	-1.29		218.90
Barley and all						
other feed grains.....		170.58	--	-1.17		188.73
Broilers 11/.....		1112.00	--	--		--
EC EXPORT RESTITUTIONS (subsidies)						
Wheat.....		71.07	1.93	-3.93		59.27
Wheat flour.....		93.76	--	0		71.82
Barley.....		71.75	1.56	+1.75		57.02
Broilers 9/.....		187.00	--	-2.00		148.00

1/ Asking prices in U.S. dollars for imported grain and soybeans, c.i.f., Rotterdam. 2/ Optional delivery: Argentine Granifero sorghum. 3/ Optional delivery: Canadian feed barley. 4/ Optional delivery: Argentine. 5/ Based on selected major markets and adjusted to reflect farm prices more closely. 6/ Hundredweight (CWT). 7/ Nine-city average; wholesale weighted average. 8/ Durum has a special levy. 9/ EC category--70% whole chicken. 10/ Basically the intervention price is the EC farm price support, determined annually. 11/ F.o.b. price for whole broilers at West German border. N.Q.=Not quoted.

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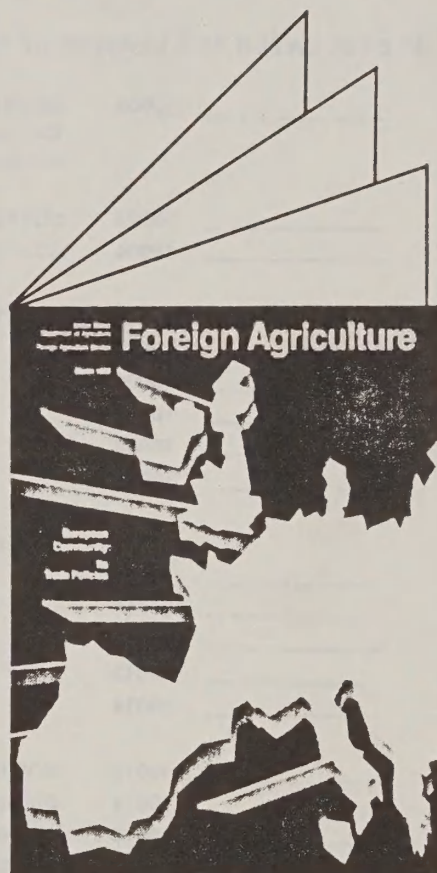
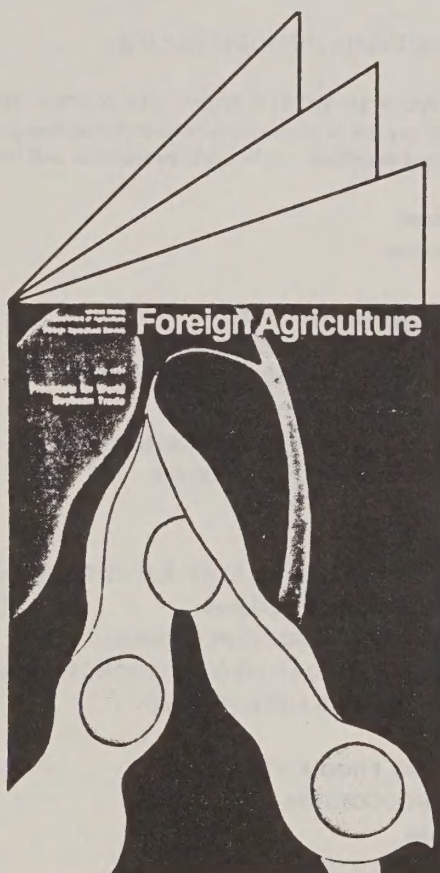
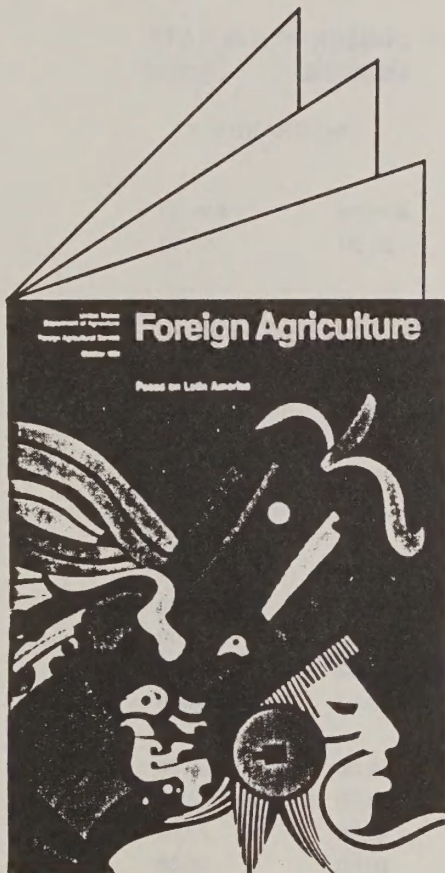
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